

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

JAN 27 1925

Dated at Washington D C

January 23, 1925, 19

Register of Copyrights,  
Library of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,  
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of ~~one~~ both of the deposited copies of the Ford Motion Picture Lab. films entitled "New Orleans"  
( Film # 100, two prints )  
deposited in the Copyright Office on January 23, 1925 and registered under Class XXc., No. ©C1M 2857.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send the said copy or copies to me at the following address: Ford Motor Company  
451 Penna Ave Washington D C or  
to  
at

Ford Motor Company  
Signed by Adv. Dept. [Signature]  
(Claimant of Copyright)

(Sept., 1922—500)

Received two copies of the above film  
Ford Motor Company

By

[Signature]

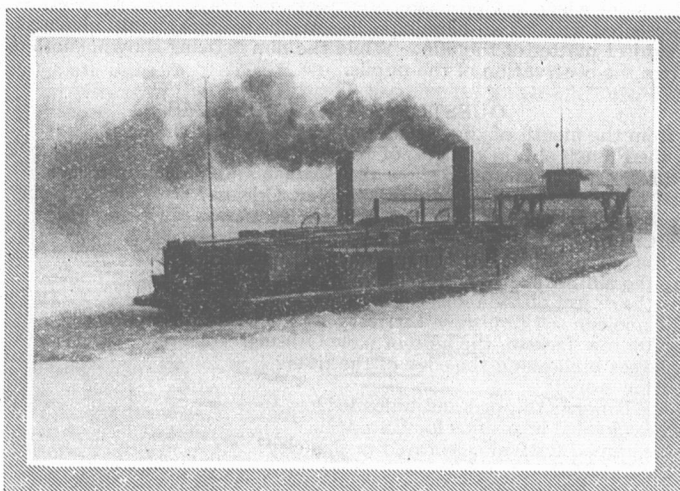
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# *Ford Educational Library* ✓

✓  
Cities

(100) New Orleans ✓



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# Ford Educational Library

## Cities

### (100) New Orleans

#### GENERAL STATEMENT.

This film lesson pictures New Orleans as the "Crescent City," which still retains some customs and manners derived from its former French and Spanish masters. The Crescent City is located 110 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi River. The surface of the city is below the level of the river which is confined in its course by the levees or embankments. New Orleans has established a splendid harbor that has aided its foreign trade and commerce.

The French quarter of the city, with its quaint Creole homes, is presented clearly in this picture story. At the large wharves are cargoes of bananas, coffee and other South American products. Steamers are always being loaded with cotton for Liverpool and other cotton markets.

This picture lesson of New Orleans is a simple presentation of the most important activities of this southern city.

#### FILM PRESENTATION.

This synopsis contains the film titles, short comments on each scene, questions and references. This material will aid the teacher in making the best presentation of the film. The group to whom this lesson is given should have some preparation before the film is shown. A preliminary lesson upon New Orleans, in which the problems and questions are solved, is an excellent preparation. If the film is presented without a preliminary lesson, the teacher should give a short introductory talk upon the subject matter of the film. While the film is being shown, short comments should be given to direct the observation of the pupils.

#### QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS.

1. How far from the mouth of the Mississippi River is New Orleans?
2. How did the French obtain control of New Orleans?
3. Find pictures of New Orleans to show the Spanish and French influence.
4. What kind of rulers were the Spaniards in New Orleans?
5. What are stocks?
6. What is a Creole?
7. Why are the graves in the old cemetery above the surface of the ground?
8. How were the old Spanish homes built in New Orleans?
9. What was the object of the inner court?
10. Why did Napoleon sell Louisiana territory to the United States?
11. Why was Andrew Jackson the hero of New Orleans?
12. Why are levees built along the edge of the river?
13. How is cotton stored?
14. How are the bananas shipped and unloaded?
15. How is wheat loaded into ships for Europe?
16. What is the annual festival celebrated in this city?
17. What is the Cabildo?

#### REFERENCES.

1. New Orleans—King.
2. Winter Journeys in the South—Hammond.
3. Old Seaport Towns of the South—Cram.
4. A History of Louisiana—Fortier.

#### TITLES OF SCENES.

(The heavy type is the film title for the scene. Beneath each title are a few comments to make clear the action of the scene. These may be used at the discretion of the teacher.)

#### **Swamp land in which New Orleans was founded in 1718.**

(The site of New Orleans was selected over a hundred miles from the sea, because it was the only large area of firm ground. This scene shows some of the swamp land about the city.)

#### **Bienville, a Frenchman, the founder.**

(Bienville founded the city under great difficulties and named it after the Duke of Orleans. It became the capital of the French territory. The Creole section of the city is the original site that was laid out by Bienville.)

**The city is 110 miles from the sea. The great crescent curve of the Mississippi is here half a mile wide.**

(This scene shows the curve of the river, about which the city is located. The city has been called the "Crescent City" because of this location.)

#### **The French ceded New Orleans to Spain in 1764. The remains of the old Spanish fort.**

(The French inhabitants resisted the Spanish rule. It was several years after the treaty before the Spanish obtained control. The Spanish were very cruel to the French. The Spanish built the fort to hold the city.)

#### **The Spaniards were cruel in their rule. The old barracks and prison.**

(The French resisted in every possible manner. Many were confined in prison and six political plotters executed.)



**The branding iron and whipping post were common. How the stocks were used.**  
(For minor offenses people were branded and whipping was common for petty crimes. The stocks were commonly used for small misdemeanors.)

**The Cabildo or the Spanish government house was built in 1796.**  
(This is the old government house built by the Spanish ruler. In this old house many interesting and momentous events have taken place. All of the final acts in transfer of the Louisiana Territory occurred here.)

**The entrance, an iron gateway of Spanish design.**  
(This Spanish gateway shows the quaintness of this building of early days. The gate is hand-wrought iron.)

**Nearby stands the St. Louis Cathedral built in 1792 by the ambitious Spaniards.**  
(The Spaniards were very anxious to build a large city. Their buildings and churches show their zeal.)

**The old St. Louis cemetery.**  
(All burials are made in vaults above the surface of the ground. This custom is due to the dampness of the soil in the city.)

**Canal street, a broad boulevard. To the right is the quaint Creole section.**  
(This street separates the Creole section of the city from the American. Nowhere in America is there a sharper imaginary line between two races than this street in New Orleans.)

**A Creole is of Spanish and French blood.**  
(This Creole type is typical of the French quarter of New Orleans. This part of New Orleans is America's largest group of French speaking people.)

**The Creole homes are on narrow streets.**  
(This is a portion of the oldest part of New Orleans. The streets are narrow and the homes are of the old Spanish style.)

**The iron balconies are Spanish.**  
(The designs of the balconies were brought from Spain. They are handmade and were costly in the bygone days.)

**The outside of the homes.**  
(The homes were built Spanish style with a garden or plaza in the center. It was possible to close the outer door for protection. The outside was ugly.)

**But the inner courts are beautiful with tropical flowers.**  
(This inner court is typical of the older homes in New Orleans.)

**Creoles in the old French market—the oldest market in America.**  
(This market is in the French quarters and its products and people are typical Creoles.)

**In 1801 Spain returned the city to France. In 1803 Napoleon sold the Louisiana country to the United States.**  
(These events were executed in the Cabildo and an immense territory became part of the United States. New Orleans consisted at this time largely of Creoles.)

**In 1815 Andrew Jackson defeated the British in the battle of New Orleans. Jackson Square.**  
(This battle occurred on January the 8th, nearly 15 days after the Peace Treaty was signed in Ghent, Belgium. Explain.)

**The old home of Lafitte, the pirate, who fought with Jackson.**  
(Lafitte was a pirate who, during the war against the British, served General Andrew Jackson with distinction.)

**Jackson is the hero of New Orleans.**  
(Jackson with 6,000 men defended the city against 12,000 of the best British soldiers. Jackson placed his men behind cotton bales and earth works for defense.)

**Near the city are old plantation homes of slavery days.**  
(Many of the southern homes still remain as in the plantation days. These were America's homes of comfort and luxury.)

**The aged "Mammy" still remembers the slave market of Lincoln's time.**  
(In New Orleans stands the old slave market. Lincoln saw slaves bought and sold when on his trips to the city.)

**Happy as in the olden days.**  
(The slaves were happy and contented with their heavy labor. They were wonderfully loyal to their masters and a happy plantation has a life of its own.)

**In the Civil War, New Orleans was a key city. This was the headquarters of General Ben Butler in 1865.**  
(General Butler controlled New Orleans during the last year of the war.)

**Lee Circle and statue of General Robert E. Lee.**  
(This statue stands at the center of the beautiful system of the city.)

**Since the Civil War miles of modern levees have been built to protect the city.**  
(This broad levee holds the river in its course. The general level of the city is below the surface of the river.)

**The first canal in the city.**

(This small canal was built for drainage purposes.)

**Building the ship canal between the river and Lake Pontchartrain.**

(To enable ships to go from the docks to the ocean, a large ship canal has been built from the river to Lake Pontchartrain.)

**New Orleans has large warehouses on the river.**

(These warehouses are of steel and cement, entirely modern in their equipment. The city has a large foreign trade.)

**A cotton warehouse.**

(New Orleans is one of the great cotton shipping ports of the country. This warehouse stores several million bales which are awaiting shipment to foreign markets.)

**Compressing cotton bales for shipping.**

(In preparing the cotton bale for foreign shipment, it is compressed to smaller size to save space on the vessel.)

**Loading cotton for foreign mills.**

(The heavy bales are packed tightly in the vessel.)

**In New Orleans, the first sugar was refined in 1794. Cutting the cane.**

(The first sugar refining was very crude, but from this beginning the sugar cane industry of the city was established. New Orleans is at the center of the sugar cane producing region of this country.)

**A modern refining plant.**

(Considerable sugar is sent to the refinery in northern cities, but New Orleans has a number of large refineries.)

**Wheat elevator.**

(Wheat is shipped by train in large quantities to New Orleans for export.)

**Loading wheat for Europe.**

(The European wheat ships take on loads by means of pneumatic loaders.)

**Half of the bananas of the nation are received here. Unloading 60,000 bunches.**

(The problem of handling bunches of bananas is solved by this unloader, which brings the bananas from the hold of the boat to the dock.)

**Along the river front are vessels of all nations.**

(New Orleans is a port at which vessels of all nations take on cargoes.)

**A stern wheeler, a common boat on the river.**

(This boat has the propeller at the stern. Why?)

**Palms and tropical trees surround the modern homes of the Crescent City.**

(The modern part of this city has beautiful homes hidden amid tropical foliage.)

**The annual Mardi Gras is the most picturesque festival in America. It recalls the Spanish and French of the past.**

(This festival has been celebrated since 1857. During this day the city is gay with pageants, masquerades and tableaux representing the historical periods of the city.)

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Class L Finding Aid:

<https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mbrsmi/eadmbrsmi.mi020004>

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